



EVENING BULLETIN.



"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOLUME 2. MAYSVILLE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1882. NUMBER 30.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Call and examine our IMMENSE stock of goods suitable for

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Larger Stock Than Ever Before Displayed.

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FOOT POWER MACHINERY,**
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Send 50 different styles in Stock.
All goods at factory prices.
Send 50c postage for 64 page Catalogue of Machines, Carving Tools, Saw Blades, Bracket Woods, Mechanics' Supplies, and Materials for Scroll Sawyers, and Miniatures of all Scroll Designs published in the U. S.
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FAMILY FLOUR,

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Flour for sale by all grocers in the city.

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Office Open at all Hours. MAYSVILLE, KY
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Groceries, Hats and Caps

Boots and Shoes, Queensware and Hardware.
Highest cash price paid for Grain and Country Produce.
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THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN

THE MARKET.

—FOR SALE AT—

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Bargains! Bargains!!

LET not your hearts be troubled. We are still here and will sell you more goods for the same amount of money than any other house in the city. We are determined to close out our entire stock of goods by the 1st of next April, and will offer to **CASH BUYERS** great inducements. Among our stock is a large line of ready made

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, ETC.,

which we offer at prime cost. Children's wool sacks at 50 and 75 cents. Hoods at 40 cents. These goods are worth double the money we ask for them.

We have also a fresh line of Christmas goods and toys without number, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Wax Dolls at 50 cents worth \$1. Bohemian decorated vases 25 cents a pair. A large lot of Japanese goods at less than half their value. An immense stock of

JEWELRY

At cost. Our stock of ladies and children's shoes is very large and all custom made. Also, a big line of ladies hats trimmed in New York, all fresh goods which we are offering at cost.

Men's full regular undershirts at 15 cents per pair. Hats and boots at rock-bottom prices. Four ply linen collars 15 cents. Clocks very cheap, and everything usually found in a first-class mammoth country store. Call early and get bargains while they are fresh. Our prices talk.

J. A. JACKSON & SON.

Mayslick, Ky., December 15, 1882.
P. S.—Those knowing themselves indebted to me, by note or account, must come forward and settle at once, or an officer will call on you. I have not the time.
disd&w2m J. A. JACKSON.

Stanley's Latest Work.

Mr. Stanley arrived in Paris much improved in health after his journey of nearly forty days from St. Paul de Loando, and he leaves this afternoon for Brussels, where he will make a report upon his mission and his labors in Africa during the last three years and a half to the Secretary-General of the International African Colonization Association. This body was formed at the instance of the enterprising King of the Belgians, shortly after the close of the Paris Exhibition in 1878; and the first act of the King after assuming the Presidency of the society was to send for the young explorer and to ask him if he would put his experience and energy into the labor of establishing stations along the tracts on the "Dark Continent" where settlements were most available and likely to bring forth good fruit for civilization. After due reflection Stanley concluded to accept the kind offer, which was eminently flattering in its character; and he understood from the first, as every one else connected with the association understood, that the object of the work was not so much immediate commercial gain as the civilizing and education of the savage or semi-savage populations. The company did not raise the flag of any particular nation, but adopted a banner of its own, under which all Mr. Stanley's marches have been made, and all his efforts have been undertaken. In connection with the central and parent society at Brussels, it was arranged that national committees should do as much as they saw fit, and contributions in money and equipment were made to the main expedition by various geographical and learned societies. Mr. Stanley had told the association that the Congo River was the main avenue of entrance to Central Africa, and that, so soon as the difficulties of getting around the great cataracts were surmounted and steamers were set afloat on the Upper Congo, the results for both civilization and commerce would be colossal.

The young explorer therefore left for Africa, for the third time, in January, 1878, and since that time has been faithfully occupied in building roads around the falls, in organizing stations, each one of which is solidly fortified, supplied with rough but comfortable dwellings, and kept stocked with provisions and clothes from Europe. Guns and ammunition do not form any considerable part of the outfit; for Mr. Stanley's boast is that one can go anywhere in the country which he has settled up armed with nothing more formidable than a cane. The natives look upon him as a kind of demigod; for they have discovered that civilization, to which they at first felt such a dislike, means getting more food to eat, and getting it easier than in the old times.

Last evening the explorer gave me a picture que description of a banquet which he gave some time ago to the 500 blacks and twenty eight whites directly and indirectly interested in the colonization scheme. The natives had never seen such a baronial festival before: Stanley had purposely determined to give them a Gargantuan spread which they should remember to the end of their lives. There were quarters of beef roasted whole, vast wooden tubs filled with rice; butter and cheese from Europe; milk from the cows, which are kept at each of the stations; game in sacks and pyramids; and fruit in colossal heaps. The men were amazed, and sat, until the order to begin eating was given, with their fingers on their lips, and in a dazed, rapturous mood. When they had the signal to "fall to," those nearest the precious food plunged madly at it, but speedily found the men in the second rank crawling between their legs or leaping over their backs. But there was no quarreling; every one

had enough; and all went away with largely-increased impressions in favor of the white man.

"We have done wonders since I last wrote you," said Mr. Stanley; "and our greatest accomplishment is the building and roofing of a long, handsome, well-arranged two-story house. The second story is looked upon by the primitive populations in the neighboring villages as something mysterious and magical—almost as a proof of divinity. I have been living in a tent for about two years, and have found it usually very comfortable; but we wish to get solid buildings put up as rapidly as possible. Well," he added with a sigh, "the road is built, and is as nearly perfect as such a thing in such a new country can be. The stations are established, and no one of them is in the slightest danger of being assailed. I have done my part, to the best of my ability, and my conscience is clean; and now I turn to the association and say to it, 'What will you do next?'"—*Paris Cor. Boston Journal.*

A Commercial Crisis in Russia.

Fears are expressed in Russia at the probability of another severe commercial crisis similar to that of 1873. The main cause is the remarkable drop in the price of corn which has resulted during the last few weeks from the abundance of the harvest in Western Europe and America. A little while ago merchants were readily buying up wheat at the rate of a ruble and forty copecks (2s. 10d.) the pood (thirty-six pounds), giving a quarter of that amount in cash as hard money to clinch the bargain. Suddenly the demand for corn from abroad ceased and the price dropped heavily, until a few days ago 85 copecks, or 1s. 8d., per pood was being refused on the exchanges of Russia. In this manner there are thousands of merchants in Russia who have bought corn for 2s. 10d. the pood, which they can not hope to sell for more than 18 pence, or little more than half that amount. How enormous the losses must be in consequence is illustrated by a remarkable piece of generosity on the part of Count Branitzky. All the corn on his estates, amounting to 800,000 poods, or over 10,000 tons, had been sold for a ruble and 40 copecks the pood, and when he found that the buyers could only obtain 80 copecks for it in the market, he released them from their contracts, thus relinquishing £50,000 at a stroke. Few persons, however, are of the magnanimous disposition of Count Branitzky, and if the present low prices prevail throughout the month the result must be almost universal bankruptcy in the Russian corn trade. Already, according to the Kioff correspondence of the *Globe*, the bankruptcies in that province amount to 6,000,000 rubles, although the crisis has hardly commenced there yet. The *Norve Fremad*, in appealing to the Government for prompt assistance in the matter, declares that the competition of America in the corn trade has now attained such proportions as to menace the commercial fabric of Russia with ruin. But, in this instance at least, it would appear that another cause has been at work besides transatlantic rivalry. Fearing that the Egyptian conflict would develop into a serious European war, and that the harvest in Egypt would be lost, the corn importers of Western Europe made large purchases of Russian corn during the summer, thus causing prices to rise to an abnormal extent. Ignorant of the real reason of the demand, the buyers in Russia went on making extensive purchases until the sudden cessation of orders led them into their present predicament.—*London News.*